

A. H. GREEN KILLED IN MISTAKE

A REAL "MR. ANDREW" THAT WILLIAMS SOUGHT TO KILL

It is still providing for the Negro Hannah Elias—The Negro District Knows Him, but Not His Right Name—Devil Worship Figures in the Murder.

It is within the knowledge of the District Attorney, said a lawyer yesterday who has had direct interest in the Andrew H. Green murder case, that Cornelius Williams, the man who shot Mr. Green, was impelled by absolute misinformation.

"When Mr. Jerome went to Hannah Elias's home in Central Park West he went with the feeling that the case was one in which it was important that he should know the whole truth about Williams's statements about Mr. Green. Mr. Jerome, as his campaign audiences know, is very strong in the qualities of what the negroes would call a 'powful' exhorter. He brought his arguments home to Mrs. Elias, who was at that time sick in bed, with so much effect that she told him as nearly the truth about her past and present life as she was capable of telling anybody. She told him the name of the man who had provided her with her present comfortable home and who had taken her away from her rather low surroundings in West Fifty-third street eight or ten years ago. Mr. Jerome happened to have information derived at another time which completely verified many of her statements about the man she named."

"Nevertheless it came to Mr. Jerome's knowledge that among the negroes, both men and women, with whom Hannah Elias was formerly associated before she turned her back on her own race and became what they call a 'white man's nigger,' there were persistent assertions that a great part of Williams's assertions were true, within the knowledge of several of them. Mr. Jerome had several negro women come to his office. By their own stories he easily worked out the basis for the delusion under which they were resting."

"He learned first that an old man, greatly resembling the portraits of Mr. Green which have appeared in the public prints, had frequented resorts where Hannah Elias and others had been some ten years ago. This man had substantially the same interests in life that Mr. Green had, though in a much smaller way. His one topic of conversation was real estate valuations. Mr. Green was very fond of talking about New York real estate. The visitor to the negro resorts was known to the inmates at first as Mr. Andrew."

"On the other hand, this old man had traits that Mr. Green never had. He drank heavily. He was a spendthrift. He was utterly irregular in his habits. Mr. Green and a personal time table for even his most trivial affairs, which followed as closely as ever a railroad followed its time table in this very matter of the discussions of real estate, Mr. Andrew was interested, so the reports of his conversations ran, in parts of the city where Mr. Green's interests were least, and never referred specially to the past of the old man, who was known as Mr. Andrew. The visitor to the negro resorts was known to the inmates at first as Mr. Andrew."

"Within a week Mr. Jerome has secured satisfactory proof that the man who was known as Mr. Andrew was the man who is to-day the patron of Hannah Elias. It has not come to Mr. Jerome's knowledge that this misunderstanding regarding the identity of Mr. Andrew was encouraged by Mr. Andrew himself. It is easily understood that if Mr. Andrew knew he was believed by the negroes to be Andrew H. Green he would not have taken energetic means to correct the mistaken impression. A man of Mr. Andrew's habits, having a wife and a grown family, would not be troubled by any embarrassment as to his duty to Mr. Green."

"Therefore I have reason to believe that Mr. Jerome is convinced that the man whom Cornelius Williams intended to kill is still alive and is going around this city, knowing that a negro quarter rumor, ground definite in ten years of gossip, is responsible for the death of the foremost citizen of New York as a result of another's wicked lie."

"Mr. Jerome apparently thinks that Williams, by letting his jealousy and resentment against Mr. Andrew ferment in his none too well equipped mind for eight years, and then by deliberately shooting down Mr. Green—whom he never saw before—committed insanity."

"This conviction is heightened by the statements made by Williams since his arrest, which show that he is of a fanatical type of mind well known among observers of Southern negroes. Nothing is more common in Southern negro communities than the assertion of negroes that they have had direct and personal communications with God and various persons of the Bible, including Satan. Williams tells how, while nursing his dying wife, he was visited by the devil, in which he exchanged the future rights over his soul for an opportunity to kill Mr. Green and two other well known New Yorkers, who still survive."

"There are few Southern families which have not had the experience of finding that an old and trusted servant has become possessed of some conviction of witchcraft or other undue influence exercised by a member of the household. The delusion never reaches to a homicidal mania, but it is not infrequently a very real discomfort in more than one home that I have known. Williams is an acute example. To my mind he is as crazy as a June bug and nothing proves it more than the calm satisfaction with which he views the horrible result of his blind belief in the Fifty-third street traditions about the real name of Mr. Andrew."

LIGHTS THE LOWER BAY.

Not Buildings, but Simply Waste Matter on Hoffman Island.

The lower bay from the Narrows to Sandy Hook was brilliantly illuminated early last evening by a fire, which was started on the south end of Hoffman Island by employees of the Quarantine Service. Some days ago Health Officer Dwyer ordered a general cleaning up of the buildings on the island and the destruction of all useless material, including a lot of old mattresses. The fire in the heap of waste stuff was started just before sundown and for an hour after dark it burned brightly. For a time people on the shores about the bay thought the buildings on the island were burning.

CRITICISE THE MESSAGE.

London Press Thinks Roosevelt's Explanation of Panama Affair Weak.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The newspapers this morning discuss President Roosevelt's Message to Congress in a friendly manner, and give ungrudging commendation to certain points. The President's utterances concerning the Department of Commerce and the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration are instances.

They are regarded as being typical of the same chief of a sane people. Free traders and protectionists find arguments for their respective theories in Mr. Roosevelt's references to trusts and shipping.

The President's remarks about Panama elicit more criticism, as distinct from comment, than did the revolution itself. There is general recognition of the benefit that the world will derive from the policy of the United States on the Isthmus, but Mr. Roosevelt's account of it is regarded as ingenious rather than ingenuous.

The standard calls is somewhat diplomatic and imaginative that Americans in reading it will indulge in a cynical smile. The Chronicle remarks that the revolution was almost ridiculously, not to say suspiciously, opportune, but it admits that the United States would have been remiss indeed if it had not taken advantage of it.

The Daily News, for whose tender susceptibility the President's message is altogether too virile, observes that he does not meet the charge of having stimulated the Panama revolt, and adds that the procedure coincides with the doctrine that might is right, and that not law, but convenience, ought to guide the action of powerful nations.

It is not for the British to rebuke such proceedings, but the paper wishes that the author of "The Bigelow Papers" was alive to stir the conscience of Americans on the subject.

The Telegraph derives amused satisfaction from the President's explanations, declaring that they are an indirect refutation of the British attitude toward the Boreas, with the remarkable difference that Colombia was independent while the South African Republic was not.

The Times, on the other hand, commends the recital of the Isthmian incident as extremely effective. It says that the United States has a powerful and perfectly logical case.

Regarding Mr. Roosevelt's reference to a strong navy, the Times says that this is not the language of menace, but an expression of a policy which has been universally recognized as reasonable and inevitable since the United States entered the path of expansion as a great world power.

Several papers acknowledge that the President's reference to the Alaskan decision are in the last state and entirely free from undue exultation.

KAISER ORDERS YACHT OUT.

Will Cruise in the Mediterranean on the Hohenzollern.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Emperor William, who now takes daily walks outdoors at Potsdam, has ordered the Imperial yacht to leave for the Mediterranean, but no date has been set for her departure.

It is understood that his Majesty will embark on the yacht at some Italian port if his physicians approve of such a trip after watching the effect of the winter climate upon him. It is stated that the Emperor will make his appearance at hunting parties at Goehrde on Dec. 17 and 18, although it is not supposed that he will participate in the shooting.

ODELL'S LONG RECEIVERSHIP.

AS RECEIVER HE'S STILL MOVING BEFORE THE JUDGES.

And Occasionally as Governor Moving Judges—Testimony About the Solvency of the Jackson Shoe Manufacturing Company Which Is Still in His Hands.

At the trial before Justice Dugro in Special Term yesterday of the suit of McAlpin against Jackson and others arising out of the troubles of the Jackson Shoe Manufacturing Company of Nyack, of which Gov. Odell is receiver, George L. McAlpin, the plaintiff, told how the defendant, Jackson, had persuaded him to accept \$5,000 for his \$35,000 claim against the Jackson company at a time when the exchange of some of the assets of the defunct company for stock in the United Shoe Manufacturing Company into a condition enabling it to pay all its debts in full.

"Jackson came to me in 1898 ten or more times," testified Mr. McAlpin. "He told me that half the time he had nothing for his family to eat and that Mrs. Jackson had been obliged to pawn her wedding presents to buy food for the children. He said his children often went to bed hungry. His brother-in-law, he said, had offered to let him up in business again if his creditors would release their claims against him. His purpose, he said, was to go to the Philippines and engage in the fruit business there. He told me these pitiful stories so often that my sympathies were aroused. I asked what the assets of the firm were. He said they consisted of 600 shares of the Consolidated Hand Shetland Lumber Company, which he told him had 2,200 other shares, but they had been given to another firm as collateral security for debts. He assured me that after the receiver's charges had been paid nothing would remain. Against the advice of my lawyer I agreed to assign my claim for \$5,000."

It is charged by Mr. McAlpin that Jackson put the Jackson company into dissolution without his knowledge, although Rose, McAlpin & Co. held a majority of the stock of the company as security for their claim against it.

By the testimony of a Boston broker named William T. Keeland it was shown that the market price of the United Shoe Manufacturing stock, which Receiver Odell acquired in October last, at J. Bates & Co. after holding it and his job for three years, was from \$13 to \$17 a share for common and \$28 to \$30 for preferred. Gov. Odell got \$43 for the common and \$28 for the preferred, 10 per cent. in cash. It had been higher while he held it.

Plaintiff Charles C. Foxworth, who appeared for the defendant yesterday, said: "Gov. Odell secured for the stock about the market price on the day it was sold, although he might have broken the market by throwing all the stock on the market at once. It was not to his interest to do that, however, as the Governor's fee as receiver depended on the money secured from the assets of the company."

There are, it is true, only about 800,000 shares of the stock out, and the receiver held as many as 4711. In the records of the case produced in court yesterday, it was shown that Receiver Odell was appointed receiver by Justice Michael H. Hirschberg of Newburgh, whom the Governor has just designated to sit as presiding judge of the Second Appellate Division. Permission for Receiver Odell to sell the stock of the United Shoe Manufacturing was given by Justice A. J. Bates & Co. was granted by Justice Joseph Dicksey, was appointed a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners by Gov. Odell this year.

The trial of the case will go on to-day. Mr. McAlpin was on the stand when adjournment was reached.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Some of the daily sales of United Shoe Manufacturing Company stock on the New York Exchange here in 1902 were: Nov. 28, 1,433 shares of common on rises from 48 to 48½; 670 shares preferred, 29½ to 29; Feb. 13, 1,170 shares preferred, 28½ to 29; 89 shares common, 48 to 47½; Feb. 26, 295 shares preferred, 29½ to 29; and 365 shares common, 48½ to 49; April 23, 2,209 shares common, 50½ to 51; 1,342 shares preferred, 29½ to 30; April 25, 1,070 common, 53½ to 54; 848 preferred, 30½ to 31.

MARGARET RHEINLANDER.

Possibly William Copeland's First Wife, Who Has Landed in Bellevue.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Margaret Rheinlander was removed from her apartment at the Greystone, 20 West Forty-third street, last night and was taken in a Hospital ambulance to Bellevue, where she was put in the alcoholic ward. The doctors who examined her said she appeared to have been drinking heavily for some time.

Policeman Ahearn of the West Forty-seventh street station said the woman was shrieking and making all kinds of noises in her apartment when he went on post last yesterday afternoon. She became so hysterical later in the night that the tenants in the house asked that she be removed.

On the way to the hospital the woman told the surgeon that she was Mrs. William Rheinlander and that she was separated from her husband. At the hospital she protested against being put in the ward. She lived with her daughter Margaret at the Forty-third street apartment.

Miss Maggie McGinnis, or McGinness, married William Copeland Rheinlander in 1870. She was a graduate from Columbia College. She is the daughter of an Irish farmer, who left an estate. She has a son and daughter and children were left almost penniless.

WOMAN KILLED; HAD \$18,000.

Money Was in Bags Hanging About Her Neck and Under Her Dress.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Mary McCord who had more than \$18,000 in gold and bank notes in bags hanging about her neck and under her skirts was struck and killed instantly at 8:47 o'clock to-night by the Pittsford express at the West Mount Vernon station of the New York and Harlem Railroad. She came to West Mount Vernon on a trolley car on the Hucklebush Railroad. When she reached West Mount Vernon the gates were closed to allow the express to go by.

In her eagerness to get a seat on the car for Mount Vernon and New Rochelle she rushed past the gateman and was struck by the train, which was rushing along toward New York at fifty miles an hour. She was thrown about twenty feet and her bundles were scattered on the platform. The body was carried to the baggage room where it was found that her back and skull were broken.

Coroner Wiesendanger ordered the body removed to the morgue. He took the money to the police station and counted it. It amounted to \$18,822.48.

The money was much soiled and had the appearance of having been hoarded for a long time.

The woman was identified by Augustus Huppelberg of 16 Rockdale avenue, New Rochelle, as his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary McCord.

Mrs. McCord was a widow, 40 years old. She leaves a daughter and two sons. One of her sons said regarding the money that she had been saving it for twenty years, and went to New York to-day for the purpose of depositing it in a bank.

He thought that after reaching New York she had become afraid to trust it to the bank and was bringing it back for safe keeping.

DYNAMITE UNDER A CHURCH.

Attempt Made to Blow Up the Building While Services Were Being Held.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—Attempts to burn houses and business property in the town of Henryville, followed last night by a plot to blow up the Methodist church while the congregation was at worship, have aroused the people of the town to a high pitch of excitement, which culminated to-day in a public meeting at which a vigilance committee of five was appointed to assist the police in guarding property and apprehending the incendiaries.

Three weeks ago the people started a war against the "wild tigers" which have been running in the place, and three men were indicted on charges of illegal liquor selling. While the Grand Jury was in session coal oil was sprinkled on the schoolhouse and two residences, and the schoolhouse was set on fire. A second attempt was made to burn the schoolhouse, but this also failed, because of a discovery.

Last night, after the congregation of the Methodist church had assembled, the odor of burning powder was detected, and an investigation revealed a lighted fuse ten feet long leading to a dozen sticks of dynamite immediately under the floor of the church. The congregation was dismissed and Constable James Crockett crawled under the church and got the fuse before the fire had reached the dynamite.

The attempt to wreck the church, regardless of the danger of human life, is laid to the credit of the incendiaries and their friends. The vigilance committee announces that it will not stand on ceremony if the incendiaries or dynamiters are caught.

THIEVES PLUNDER ON THEM.

Arrest of Two Men in Pittsburgh Supposed to Be New York Crooks.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 7.—Two men giving their names as Abraham Thaler and Morris Opar of New York, were arrested by Detectives Lally and Left this afternoon and taken to Central station, where they were searched. On Thaler were found two women's gold watches, two women's gold rings, four other diamond pins, four diamond rings and three gold necklaces. On the other was found a big revolver, a small leather bag suspended around his neck contained four large diamond rings.

NOTE TELLER EDGE CAPTURED.

GOT \$87,000 FROM FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PATERSON.

Fled in August 1902 and Arrested in Memphis Yesterday—His Nerve in a Poolroom—Used to Bet \$500 on a Race—Cashier's Discovery and Edge's Flight.

The Pinkerton agency in this city received a report from Memphis, Tenn., yesterday that one of their representatives had caused the arrest there of P. J. M. Edge of Paterson, former note teller of the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J. Edge acknowledged his identity and said he would come to New Jersey without awaiting extradition proceedings. It was added that he would arrive in Paterson to-morrow.

Edge absconded with \$87,000 of the bank's funds on Monday, Aug. 4, 1902. He left the city immediately after the shortage was discovered. He handled \$20,000 of the bank's funds daily, having charge of the business with the women customers. Shortly after 8 A. M. on Aug. 4, Cashier Robert Nelden in going over Edge's accounts noticed that there was something wrong.

He called to the note teller, who answered that he would come in a minute. Nelden went on with other work, but when fifteen minutes had elapsed and Edge did not appear, he knew there was something wrong. The shortage in the cash was soon discovered.

Edge left the bank and immediately went to the Erie Railroad, taking the 10 o'clock express for New York. It is known that he called to see his brother-in-law, J. W. Evans of 519 Broadway, but Evans was out. Edge left the following note:

Please look after my wife and child. There is something wrong at the bank. I hope that the Lord will forgive me. I'll meet you all in New York.

Since then nothing had been known here of his whereabouts. Edge is 33 years old and had been employed by the bank for fifteen years. He was married about eight years ago and he has a daughter 5 years old. At the time of the theft Edge's wife and daughter were at Ocean Grove.

Previous to being married Mrs. Edge was a schoolteacher. She had a fine record and when she was left destitute by her husband's disappearance the Paterson Board of Education suspended the regular rule in regard to married women teaching in the schools and appointed her to her old place.

Edge was prominent in church matters, being treasurer of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Paterson. The church funds were found not to have been tampered with. Edge's downfall was due to the race track. He visited a prominent New York poolroom in Chambers street frequently, where he was known under the assumed name, as the Paterson banker, Monaghan, used to say. He is a former inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane. The crazed man rushed down the aisle of the church toward the priest, and the latter supposed that he was on an urgent call.

He inclined his head to hear what he expected the man to say, and did so. Monaghan drew a dirk from his pocket and plunged it into the priest's neck.

Monaghan had been heard to express a desire to kill the priest, against whom he had a fancied grievance.

BACK IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Expelled Midshipman Fry of North Carolina Gets a Reappointment.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 7.—Hugh O. Fry of North Carolina, who was dismissed from the fourth class of midshipmen last September for insubordination and for an assault upon a colored waiter by throwing a glass at him while at dinner one day, has been reappointed to the Naval Academy. The appointment was made through his Congressman, H. W. Hitchings of North Carolina.

The Naval Academy authorities received orders to-day to give Fry a special examination, and if he is successful he will be reinstated at the Academy on his old footing. Fry left Annapolis last night. "You'll hear from me again," he has worked hard for his reappointment since.

MASON FOR LOCAL LEADER?

Gov. Odell States Him and Halpin After a Long Talk at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—William Halpin, who succeeded Frederick S. Gibbs as Republican leader of the Ninth, and Edward Lauterbach left for New York at 1:30 o'clock this morning after a talk with Gov. Odell lasting five hours and a half.

As nearly as can be learned at this time, Gov. Odell asked Mr. Halpin to take the place of M. Linn Bruce, chairman of the county committee in New York. It is said that Mr. Halpin declined.

Then, as nearly as can be told now, Gov. Odell arranged to put Mr. Halpin in the place of William H. Ten Eyck, chairman of the executive committee of the county committee.

Then, it is said, Gov. Odell announced his determination to make Alexander T. Mason chairman of the county committee in Mr. Bruce's place.

Mr. Mason is the Republican leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district.

PERRY HEATH NOT TO QUIT.

Says He Sees No Reason for Resigning as National Committee Secretary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Perry Heath does not intend to "quit under fire." He said to-day at the Auditorium Annex that he had been placed in the office of secretary of the Republican national committee for four years, and that he saw no reason why he should resign now. Moreover, he gave no indication in his talk that he regarded the Post Office Department scandal seriously, so far as he personally was concerned.

"Certainly it is nothing for me to worry over," he said. "I believe in letting the other fellow do the worrying whenever possible, and the other fellow seems to be doing it in this case. Why should I resign from my office in the Republican national committee? My term is for four years, and the term is not up until next year."

Mr. Heath said that the meeting of the committee on next Thursday probably would be the largest ever held, as almost no notifications of proxies had been sent in.

PRIEST STABBED ON THE ALTAR.

Insane Man Attacks Him as the Benediction Is Pronounced.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 7.—While pronouncing the benediction at the close of last evening's service, Father Roach, pastor of St. Martin's Church of Cascade, Ia., was stabbed in the neck by Charles Monaghan, an insane man. Father Roach, though seriously injured, will recover. Monaghan was taken to the State Hospital for the Insane. The crazed man rushed down the aisle of the church toward the priest, and the latter supposed that he was on an urgent call.

He inclined his head to hear what he expected the man to say, and did so. Monaghan drew a dirk from his pocket and plunged it into the priest's neck.

Monaghan had been heard to express a desire to kill the priest, against whom he had a fancied grievance.

GEN. WOOD IS RENOMINATED.

PRESIDENT CONTENDS THERE WAS A RECESS OF THE SENATE.

But Did Not Specify Whether the Appointment Was Made in the Recess or Whether It Was a New One—To Allow Wood to Draw a Major-General's Salary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt took unexpected action to-day in the matter of appointment of Brig.-Gen. Wood to be a Major-General, and thus raised a most complicated parliamentary point, and apparently an entirely new one. Every statesman in Washington has a different key to the riddle. The President transmitted the nomination of Wood to the Senate without specifying whether the appointment will be one that had been made in the recess or whether it will be a new one. It was in effect a new appointment, and, having been received after the Senate was in regular session, will be treated by that body as a routine nomination, not to be effective until confirmed. So far as the Senate is concerned, therefore, Gen. Wood at noon to-day returned to his former grade of Brigadier-General and will remain so until his nomination to the higher rank is confirmed.

In order, however, to enable Gen. Wood to retain the rank and pay of a Major-General, to which he was promoted and reappointed last July, the President constructively held that there was a recess between the extraordinary and the regular sessions of Congress at noon to-day. The effect of such a recess appointment, if legal, would be to give the appointee his office and enable him to draw his pay until the end of the ensuing session of the Senate. If the Senate had not acted upon his nomination, it would fall, when a recess appointment would again be legal. The President, holding that there was a constructive recess at noon to-day, took the bull by the horns and reappointed Gen. Wood and the 167 other officers whose promotions depend upon his advancement, and will now leave to the proper law officer of the Government the question of legality.

The question whether Gen. Wood shall draw his pay as a Major-General after noon to-day is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The question whether the Major-General is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Senate. As the appointment of Gen. Wood to-day was made during a constructive recess, only with the confirmation of the man so appointed. And the appointment, having been made to the Senate after it had begun its regular session, the Senate, theoretically, must regard the person nominated to be waiting for confirmation before assuming his office.

But in the case of Gen. Wood, whose fitness for promotion to Major-General is unquestioned, and who is now under investigation on charges affecting his character and ability, the Senate may decide to have a great deal to say in matters that are not theoretically within its jurisdiction. It may decide that the President's "straddle" of the question of appointment is an attempt to evade the constitutional prohibition against the holding of office by an appointee until confirmed by the Senate and it may require the President to resign or to make the appointment without confirmation.

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Gen. Wood, however, may act as Major-General and draw increased pay during the time the Senate is thus engaged in deciding his fate, unless the Comptroller shall refuse to pay his accounts.

The view of the War Department is that the question of the appointment of these officers to fill what are termed recess vacancies, has nothing to do with the nominations sent to the Senate this morning. The two actions are constructive and separate. In the Department there is no question in regard to the validity of the nominations, but Secretary Root admits that there is a question as to the authority of the President in laying made a recess appointment of Gen. Wood to be a Major-General.

Secretary Root holds that there is a constructive recess in effect when the adjournment of the Senate of the special session and the convening of the regular session the recess appointments heretofore made, and left recess vacancies appointments.

Secretary Root took steps to-day to bring the matter before the accounting officers of the Government as soon as possible for the purpose of securing official approval of the recess appointments. He had the Paymaster-General instructed to bring forward a test case and have it referred at once to the Treasury Department.

The officials say that the understanding of the legal question relates to and required upon the promotion of Gen. Wood. The questions to be determined are whether these officers are on the active list or the retired list, and whether they are entitled to the pay of a Brigadier-General or a Colonel on the active list. These are some of the matters to be determined by the Treasury Department.

In the assumption also that the extraordinary session of the Senate and convening the regular session is regarded as significant, the President is bearing actual or constructive recess between the two sessions. When 12 o'clock had arrived President Fry rapped with his gavel and said:

"Senators: The hour provided by law for the meeting of the first regular session of the Eighty-third Congress having arrived, I declare the extraordinary session adjourned until to-morrow."

Mr. Fry's language was framed with extreme care and was uttered slowly and with precision. He refrained from mentioning the Senate either as being in adjournment, but specifically referred to "Congress."

He brought in the regular session before mentioning the adjournment of the extra session, so that instead of adjourning the extra session first and then convening the regular session, he in fact overleaped the two sessions a second or two by his carefully delivered announcement. Immediately following his statement the new session was under way without the rapping of the gavel, by the delivery of prayer by the Chaplain.

In the assumption also that the "intermittent interval" constructively existed, the President again sent to the Senate the names of William D. Crockett, the United States Customs at Charleston, S. C., and the twenty-four postmasters who failed of confirmation at the extraordinary session. These names were sent to the Senate commissions ended with the expiration of the session at noon to-day, but they can, of course, continue under the present appointments until the holiday recess of Congress. In the case of the Corporation Council he felt it wise to put an end at once to the uncertainty existing in regard to his action.

Holiday Tour to Washington. December 26th, Royal Blue Line. Only \$12.00 from New York and return. All expenses, including meals and hotel, for three days. Tour Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Office.—Ad.

Dewey's Wines Are Pure. Special assortment of wines for the holidays. A very acceptable present. Sent for descriptive price list. Dewey's, 338 Fulton St., New York City.—Ad.

Holiday Rates South. Via Atlantic Coast Line. Office 1161 Broadway.—Ad.

Deerfoot Farm Sanasages. With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers are now fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, cleanliness, cleanliness.—Ad.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived, Sagette, Liverpool, Nov. 27; as Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 6.

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